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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/597,831	04/17/2007	Giancarlo De Martiis	GLP001-US	6797
24222	7590	10/29/2008		
Vern Maine & Associates 100 MAIN STREET P O BOX 3445 NASHUA, NH 03061-3445			EXAMINER NGUYEN, MAI T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3671	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/29/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/597,831

Applicant(s)

DE MARTIIS, GIANCARLO

Examiner

MAI T. NGUYEN

Art Unit

3671

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

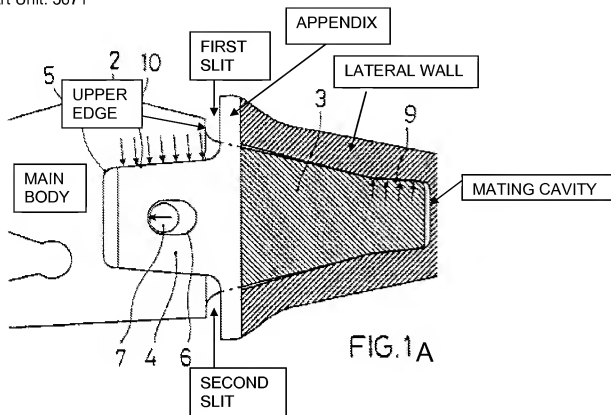
1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-6 and 8-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Vinas Peya (US 5,918,391).

3. Regarding claims 1-3, Vinas Peya discloses a tooth in Figs. 1-13 and Fig. 1A below, comprising a work element 1, 18, a support element 2, 17 having a main body (unnumbered) and a front protrusion 3, 16 inserted in a mating cavity (unnumbered) on a rear of the work element, wherein a pin means 7 inserted in both the support element and work element, wherein the work element comprises appendices 4, 4', 28, 29 arranged symmetrical with respect to a median longitudinal axis, defined by an extension of a lateral wall (unnumbered) of the cavity and able to couple with a mating recess 5, 34, 35 defining an upper edge 12, 13, 32, 33, such that a first slit (unnumbered) is between the upper edge and an upper profile of the appendices, as best seen in Fig. 1A, and wherein a housing seating (unnumbered) for the pin means 7 is made partly in the appendices and partly in the main body, as best seen in Figs. 3, 4, 13, 14.



4. Regarding claim 4, Vinas Peya discloses the cavity is delimited at the lower part by a lower wall (unnumbered), wherein a second slit is between a lower segment of the main body and the lower wall, see Fig. 1A, and is capable of having a greater width than the first slit, as seen in Fig. 8 if a similar force 8 was put on the tooth in the opposite direction.
5. Regarding claim 5, Vinas Peya discloses the appendices 4, 4', 28, 29 are conformed substantially as a prism with a trapezoid base, see Figs. 1 and 7.
6. Regarding claim 6, Vinas Peya discloses the housing seating is defined by a through hole 6 on the appendices and corresponding holes (unnumbered) on the main body through which pin means 7 extends, see Figs. 3 and 11.

7. Regarding claim 8, Vinas Peya discloses the aperture 6 is slightly off-center relative to the front protrusion 3, as seen in Fig. 2, wherein insertion of pin means 7 determines alignment of the aperture and said through hole.
8. Regarding claims 9 and 10, Vinas Peya discloses the aperture 6 consists of a hollow, also considered an eyelet, of the appendix 4, 4', 28, 29, see Figs. 1, 2 and 5.
9. Regarding claims 11 and 12, Vinas Peya discloses the front protrusion 3, 16 has a transverse section that narrows from a rear end thereof, facing towards the main body to a front end thereof, see Figs. 1 and 5.
10. Regarding claim 13, Vinas Peya discloses the front protrusion 16 has a longitudinal groove created by surfaces 21, 22 on a face thereof, see Fig. 5.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vinas Peya alone.
13. Regarding claim 7, Vinas Peya discloses a tooth assembly having a gap, as best seen in Fig. 1, extending a length between pin means 7 and a side edge of the aperture 4, wherein the amplitude of the gap is greater than the width of the first slit; but the gap is not between the pin and a lower edge of the aperture as claimed. However, it is

obvious that a person of ordinary skill could reorient the aperture so that the gap is below the pin without departing from original function of the gap. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reorient the gap of Vinas Peya to be between the pin and the lower edge of the aperture because it is well within the knowledge of one of ordinary skill to reorient the gap without departing from the original function of the gap.

14. Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vinas Peya in view of Radigan (US 4,338,736).

15. Regarding claims 14 and 15, Vinas Peya discloses a tooth assembly having a pin means 7 but does not disclose pin means being partly deformable. Radigan teaches a similar tooth assembly having a pin means 16 having a section that is partly deformable elastically and wherein the pin means are axially hollow and have a longitudinal through cut, see Fig. 2 and column 2, lines 31-49. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the tooth assembly of Vinas Peya with a deformable pin as taught by Radigan in order to easily insert a pin to lock a wear element to a support of a tooth assembly.

Response to Arguments

16. Applicant's arguments filed 7/11/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies

(i.e., the shape and configuration of the appendix) are not recited in the claim(s).

Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). In this case, applicant argues the location of the first slit relative to "an upper profile of the appendix". However, no structure is given to the appendix to define its shape or configuration designated what is considered the upper profile. As clearly seen in figure 1A and the rejection above, a first slit is between an upper profile of the appendix and an upper edge of the mating recess as required by claim 1.

Conclusion

17. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MAI T. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)272-7662. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00a-5:00p.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas B. Will can be reached on (571) 272-6998. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Thomas B Will/
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Art Unit 3671

Mtn
10/24/08